2006 Montana Hunting Regulations

BLACK BEAR

NEAL & MJ MISHLER

What's New?

- New Bear Management Unit in Region 7. *See pages 4 & 5*

Don't Forget:

- License Purchase Deadlines:
  Spring Season: April 14, 2006
  Fall Season: August 31, 2006
- Apply for Special Permits Online

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Turn in Poachers: 1-800-TIP-MONT (847-6668)

General Regulations

Regulations Adopted by FWP Commission
These regulations are adopted under the authority granted to the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission (FWPC) in MCA 87-1-301 and are valid March 1, 2006 through February 28, 2007. These regulations were adopted by the FWPC on February 21, 2006. The FWPC reserves the authority to amend the seasons, limits and regulations herein if deemed necessary for wildlife management purposes. M. Jeff Hagener, Director.

State and Federal laws, Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or disability. Anyone believing he or she has been discriminated against (as described above) in any Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) program, activity, or facility may write to FWP Personnel Office, 1420 East Sixth Avenue, PO Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701 or the office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Mailing Lists
FWP regularly receives requests for mailing lists. To better protect your privacy, when you purchase a conservation license you'll be asked if you want your name and address included on mailing lists that FWP will compile for vendors, businesses and others who seek this information. While FWP will not include your name and address if you so request, it is important for you to know that Montana law requires FWP to allow public access to department records. As a result, vendors, businesses and others who wish to compile their own mailing lists may do so.

Your privacy is important to FWP and the State of Montana. To further protect your privacy, FWP will not allow access to your Social Security number, ALS number, phone number, age, date of birth, employer, height, weight, eye and hair color.

Licensing
The following licenses are available at FWP offices, FWP website at fwp.mt.gov and FWP license providers. A hunter may purchase only one black bear license per year.

Montana is a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. Under the compact, member states recognize suspensions of hunting, fishing or trapping privileges. It is illegal for a violator whose privilege to hunt, fish or trap is suspended to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, tag or permit in a member state. For more information, call 406-444-2452.

LICENSE	REQUIREMENTS	COST
Conservation	Required Prerequisite	$8 Resident $10 Nonresident
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee	Annual fee charged at the time the hunter purchases his/her first hunting license.	$2 Resident $10 Nonresident
Black Bear Deadline to purchase license: Spring Season: April 14, 2006 A black bear license purchased after April 14 is valid only in the fall season. A spring season black bear license must be validated at the time of purchase for hunting the entire state except BMUs 103, 106 and 107 OR for hunting only in BMUs 103, 106 and 107. Fall Season: August 31, 2006	Available to resident and nonresident conservation license holders 12 years of age or older. A resident or nonresident youth who is 12 years of age, or who turns 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued, is entitled to purchase a black bear license prior to turning 12 years of age. Proof of hunter education must be presented at the time of purchase.	$19 Resident $350 Nonresident
Black Bear Identification Test — Certificate Required The black bear identification test is available at FWP website at fwp.mt.gov and FWP offices.	A hunter must take and pass a "black bear identification test" before purchasing a black bear hunting license. When purchasing a black bear license, including the sportsman's license which includes a black bear license, a hunter must present a certificate of completion issued by FWP to the license provider.	Free

Hunter Education for Firearm and Archery
- If you were born after January 1, 1985, you are required to show proof of completing a Montana hunter safety and education course (or an approved hunter safety course from any other state or province) prior to applying for or purchasing a hunting license, whether the hunting license is for the rifle or archery season.
- Montana law requires members of the armed forces and their dependents stationed in Montana to present a Montana hunter education certificate or similar certificate from any state or province when purchasing any Montana hunting license.

State School Trust Lands Recreational Use License
- The $10 fee of the past has been replaced by a $2 addition to the conservation license, which allows hunters, anglers and trappers access to all legally accessible state school trust lands. Trappers will still need to secure a "Special State Lands Recreational Use License" from DNRC at no additional charge.
- Other recreational activities such as hiking and bird watching still require the $10 fee. These activities cannot, by Federal statute, be covered by the conservation license.
- A pamphlet which provides information regarding the rules, regulations and restrictions governing these activities on state school trust land is available from FWP offices, FWP license providers and the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, 1625 11th Avenue, Helena MT 59620, (406) 444-2074.

Regulations
- Hunter orange is required for all bear hunters. Any person hunting or accompanying hunters as an outfitter or guide must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange (fluorescent material) above the waist, visible at all times.
- There is no archery-only season for black bear in Montana.
- All Bear Management Units (BMUs) listed shall be open to hunting of black bear of either sex.
- A hunter may legally take one black bear per license year.
- It is illegal to harvest/take black bear cubs. Cubs are defined as bears less than one year old. It is illegal to harvest/take female black bears with young.
- Carcass/Hide Tag Clarification: Successful black bear hunters are required to immediately validate the hide tag and attach it to the hide. After the hide is removed from the carcass, the carcass tag must be separated from the hide tag and attached to the carcass. See Mandatory Reporting Requirement on page 3.
- Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide. The following are considered lawful evidence of sex: males:testicles or baculum; females:vulva.
- As a condition of hunting in Montana, you may be required to return to the kill site if requested to do so by an FWP employee.
- It is illegal to bait bears or to hunt bears with dogs. No scents may be used to attract black bears.
- It is illegal to sell or purchase any part of a black bear except as allowed by the laws of Montana.
- The sale or purchase of hides, heads or mounts of lawfully killed black bear is legal.
- The penalty for the illegal sale may be a fine up to $50,000 and/or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of five years.
- All Wildlife Management Areas, unless otherwise posted, with big game winter range in administrative regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are closed to public entry from the day following the end of general deer/elk/bear season, or December 1, whichever is later, to May 15 each year. EXCEPTION: Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA closes November 10; Kootenai Falls WMA is open year round; Porcupine (Gallatin), Dome Mtn., Bear Creek and Wall Creek WMAs open May 1.
- All National Wildlife Refuges are closed to black bear hunting.
- Hunters or a person in possession of a game animal or game animal parts are prohibited from wasting or rendering unfit for human consumption, any part of a game animal, game bird, or game fish that is "defined as suitable for food." For big game animals excluding mountain lions, all of the four quarters above the hock, including loin and backstrap are considered suitable for food. A person harvesting a black bear or mountain lion is prohibited from abandoning the head or hide in the field.
- Definition of parts of a black bear that are considered suitable for food: All four quarters above the hock, including loin and backstraps.
- Hunters are prohibited from wasting black bear meat unless the meat is determined to contain trichinella. No replacement license will be issued for black bear which are determined to contain trichinella (ARM12.3.404).
- Trichinella testing is optional and free-of-charge. Send one-third of the tongue or equal size muscle tissue to: FWP Wildlife Research Lab, Box 173220, Bozeman, MT 59717-3220. A mail-in kit may be requested from any FWP regional or area office.
- It is illegal for anyone to hunt or attempt to hunt any game animal or game bird:
  - from any self propelled (that is, motorized) or drawn vehicle;

  - on, from, or across any public highway or the shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way of any public highway (the entire width between the boundary lines of every publicly maintained way when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel, MCA 61-1-202) in the State of Montana; or
  - by the aid or with the use of any set gun, jacklight, spotlight or other artificial light, trap, snare, salt lick, or bait, MCA 87-3-101. Baiting shall mean the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of corn, wheat, or other grain or food sources so as to constitute a lure or attraction.
- Hunters may not use a motorized vehicle or aircraft to concentrate, drive, rally, stir-up, corral or harass wildlife except predators.
- Hunters may in some instances drive off established roads and trails to retrieve game. In all cases, when on private lands, hunters must first obtain permission from the landowner. In the case of public lands, the policy or law varies. BLM public lands allow motorized travel on roads and trails unless designated closed. On National Forest lands, restrictions to motorized travel are described on Travel Plan maps available at local U. S. Forest Service offices. On National Wildlife Refuges, all off-road travel is prohibited. For further information, contact the appropriate land management agencies.
- In order to carry or use a firearm for any reason, a youth 12 but not older than 13 years of age must be accompanied by a person having charge or custody of the child, or be under the supervision of a qualified firearms safety instructor or an adult 18 years of age or older who has been authorized by the youth's parent or guardian.
- Hunters may possess, transport, sell or purchase naturally shed antlers or the antlers with a skull or portion of a skull attached from a game animal that has died from natural causes and that has not been illegally or accidentally killed. Roadkilled animals have not died from natural causes, and the carcass or parts of protected or regulated species may not be salvaged or possessed. It is illegal to possess a sheep head picked up in the wild.
- Party hunting is not legal in Montana; each hunter must shoot his/her own animal.
- Hunters are prohibited from loaning or transferring their license to another person or using a license issued to another person.
- Transporting Big Game: If you are transporting wildlife and/or fish including live animals, sport-taken game, parts and/or products between Montana and Canada OR between the US and any foreign country, whether for commerical or non-commercial purposes, you must complete a US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Declaration form (Form 3-177). Form 3-177 is also available at all US Custom Ports and on the USFWS web site at www.fws.gov. Additional federal permits may also be needed to import/export wildlife, depending on the species. For further information contact the USFWS Wildlife Inspector at 406-453-5790 or FAX 406-653-3657.
- A US Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) export permit is needed to export bear parts and/or products from the US.

Hunting Hours: Authorized hunting hours for the taking of big game animals begin one-half hour before sunrise and end one-half hour after sunset each day of the hunting season. Complete sunrise/sunset tables as adopted by the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission are available at all FWP offices, website, and most license providers.

Private Land Access: Montana law requires permission for all hunting on private land. Even if the land is not posted, hunters must have permission from the landowner, lessee, or their agent before hunting on private property. Landowners may grant permission face-to-face, over the phone, in writing, or by posting signs that explain the type of hunting allowed—game species or sex—and under what conditions. Visit FWP's website for the 2006 Interactive Hunt Planner or visit http://gis.mt.gov for assistance with land ownership.

Railroad Access: Railroads and railroad right-of-ways are private property and may not be hunted without permission, nor should they be used as access to other lands (private or public) without explicit permission from the railroad. Consult the individual railroad for details.

Tribal Land: Only tribal members are allowed to hunt big game on Indian Reservations, unless otherwise provided for by agreements between the State of Montana and Tribal Government. For questions contact the respective Tribal Government office.

Airplane Spotting: Aircraft may not be used to locate big game animals for the purpose of: 1) hunting those animals within the same hunting day after a person has been airborne; or 2) providing information to another person for the purpose of hunting those animals within the same hunting day after being airborne. A hunting day is defined as between the earliest and latest legal hunting hours.

Recorded Animal Sounds: It is unlawful to use any recorded or electrically amplified bird or animal calls or sounds or imitations of bird or animal calls or sounds to assist in the hunting, taking killing or capturing of any wildlife except predatory animals, MCA 87-3-108.

Two-way Communication: Two-way communication may not be used to:
- hunt game animals or upland birds, migratory birds or furbearers as defined in MCA 87-2-101 (8). "Hunt" means to "pursue, shoot, wound, kill, chase, lure, possess or capture", or
- avoid game checking stations, FWP enforcement personnel, or to facilitate illegal activity.

When hunting mountain lions or bobcats with dogs, this rule applies when hounds are placed on tracks in a district open to lion or bobcat harvest. The rule does not prohibit the possession or use of two-way communication for safety or other legitimate purposes, nor does it prohibit the use of radio tracking equipment to locate hounds when hunting mountain lions or bobcats.

Motion-tracking Devices: It is illegal for a person to possess, while hunting, any electronic motion-tracking device that is designed to track the motion of animals and relay information on the animal's movement to the hunter. This includes, but is not limited to: remote operated camera or video devices; seismic devices; electronic trip wires, photo beam, or laser devices used to activate tracking or recording devices; thermal imaging devices; and satellite and radio-telemetry tracking devices. A radio-tracking collar attached to a dog when hunting mountain lion and/or bobcat is not considered a motion-tracking device or mechanism for the purposes of this regulation.

Night Vision Equipment: It is illegal to use night vision equipment or electronically enhanced light gathering optics for locating or hunting game.

Enforcement of Area Closures on Public Land: All federally approved travel plans on public lands in Montana are hereby adopted by the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission. Motorized travel in restricted areas in violation of any current travel plan or land use plan is prohibited during the hunting season.

MANDATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

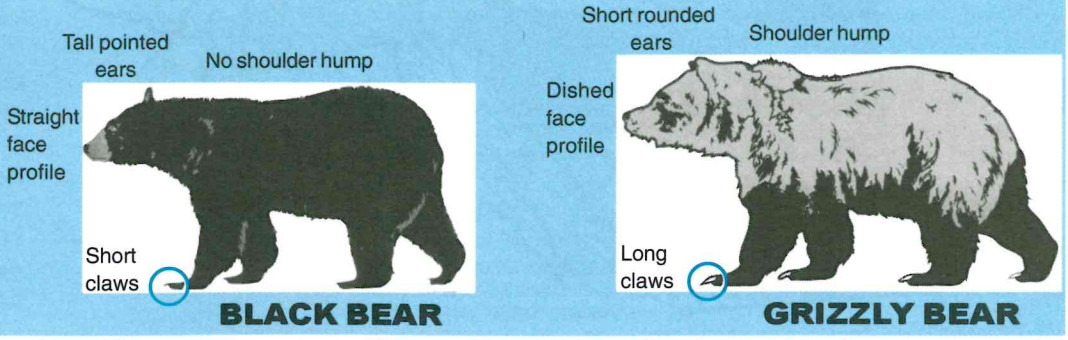
- Within five (5) days of harvesting a black bear (or within five days of arriving at a trailhead in backcountry areas) the successful hunter must present to a Montana FWP official the complete bear hide (with proof of sex remaining naturally attached) and skull for the purpose of inspection, tagging and removal of a tooth (for aging). The FWP hide tag affixed during inspection must thereafter remain attached to the hide until tanned. See page 8 for FWP contact information.
- See special reporting requirement for black bear hunting in Bear Management Units (BMUs) 510, 520 & 700.

Be Bear Aware!
Carry bear pepper spray and know how to use it!

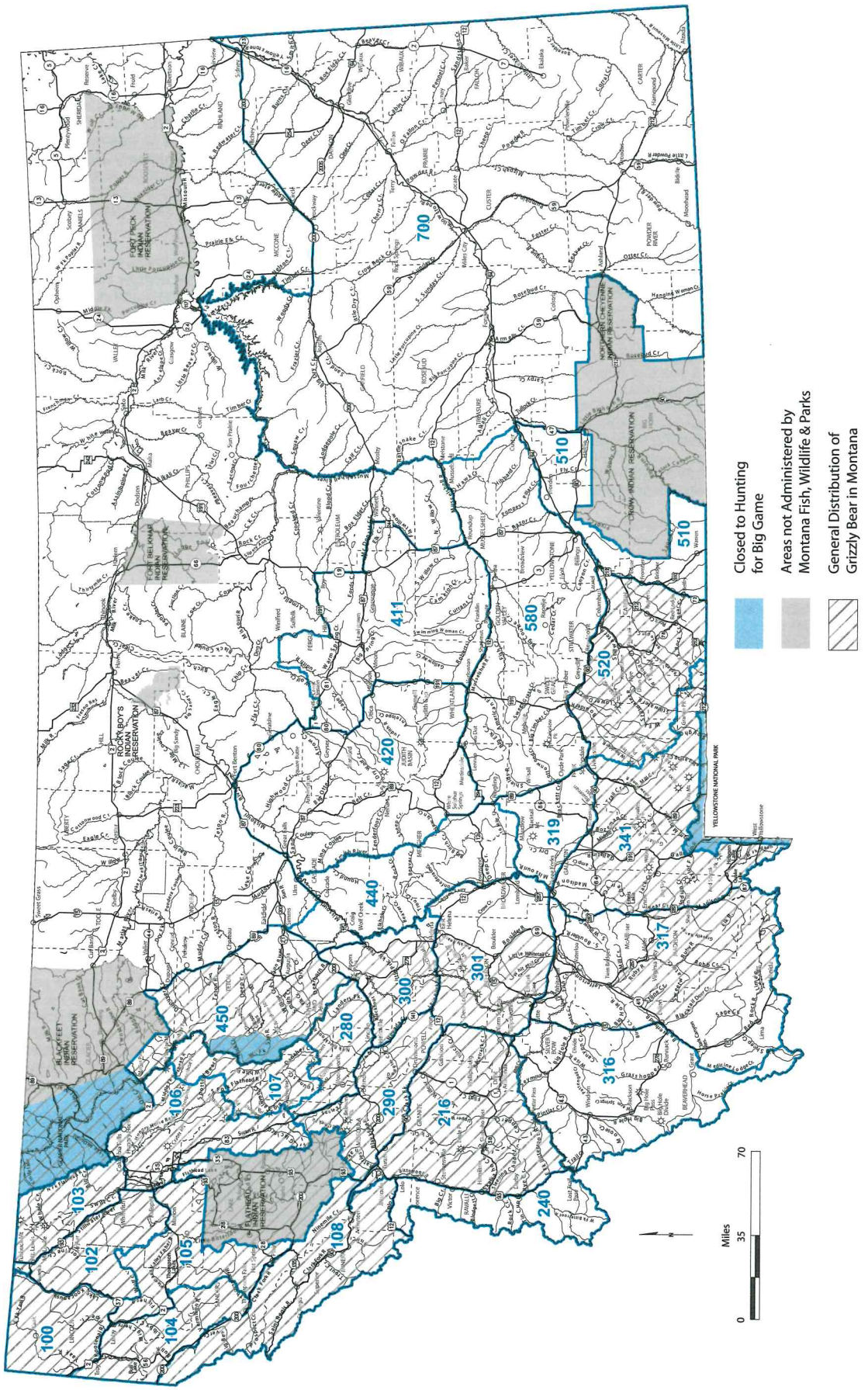
Hunters must be able to tell the difference between a grizzly and a black bear because grizzly bears cannot be legally hunted in Montana.

- Learn how to identify bears.
- Be absolutely sure of your target.
- If in doubt, don't shoot.

Look for a combination of characteristics



Bear Map



Map only intended as a guide - please refer to the legal descriptions in this document for actual boundaries

Hunting Regulations by Bear Management Units

BMU 100

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 102

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 103

Hunters must validate their black bear license upon purchase to hunt BMU Group 103, 106 & 107 during the Spring season. Hunters who validate their license for BMUs 103, 106 & 107 may not hunt in any other BMU during the Spring season.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 104

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 105

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 106

Hunters must validate their black bear license upon purchase to hunt BMU Group 103, 106 & 107 during the Spring season. Hunters who validate their license for BMUs 103, 106 & 107 may not hunt in any other BMU during the Spring season.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 107

Hunters must validate their black bear license upon purchase to hunt BMU Group 103, 106 & 107 during the Spring season. Hunters who validate their license for BMUs 103, 106 & 107 may not hunt in any other BMU during the Spring season.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 108

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 216

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 240

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 280

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Except season closes Nov 10 in deer/elk HD 282 portion of BMU 280.

BMU 290

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 300

- Apr 15 - May 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 301

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 316

- Apr 15 - Jun 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 06 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 317

- Apr 15 - Jun 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 319

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Oct 01 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 341

Gallatin Closed Area (portion of BMU 341) has been renamed the Gallatin Special Managment Area - buffer zone adjacent to Yellowstone Natl Park closed to all hunting of black bear.

- Apr 15 - Jun 15 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Deckard Flats - Eagle Creek portion of BMU 341 as posted, subject to closure of all hunting on 24 hour notice.
- Sep 06 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Deckard Flats - Eagle Creek portion of BMU 341 as posted, subject to closure of all hunting on 24 hour notice.

BMU 411

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 420

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 440

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 450

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 510

Any person harvesting a black bear during the Spring or Fall seasons in this BMU must personally notify an FWP official in administrative region 5 within 48 hours of the kill.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Total harvest quota = 5. Female subquota = 2. No quota in deer/elk HDs 502 and 590 portion of BMU 510.*
- Oct 01 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear. No total harvest quota. Female subquota = 1. No quota in deer/elk HDs 502 and 590 portion of BMU 510.*

*When the harvest quota or subquota is reached or approached in deer/elk HD 510 portion of BMU 510 the season for that area will close upon 48 hours notice, but no later than the last date of season shown in the regulations.
In deer/elk HDs 502 and 590 portion of BMU 510 the season will remain open through the last date of season shown in the regulations.

BMU 520

Any person harvesting a black bear during the Spring or Fall seasons in this BMU must personally notify an FWP official in administrative region 5 within 48 hours of the kill.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear. No total harvest quota. Female subquota = 8. No quota in deer/elk HDs 502 and 575 portion of BMU 520.*
- Oct 01 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear. No total harvest quota. Female subquota = 5. No quota in deer/elk HDs 502 and 575 portion of BMU 520.*

*When the harvest quota or subquota is reached or approached in deer/elk HDs 520 and 560 portion of BMU 520 the season for that area will close upon 48 hours notice, but no later than the last date of season shown in the regulations.
In deer/elk HDs 502 and 575 portion of BMU 520 the season will remain open through the last date of season shown in the regulations.

BMU 580

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear.
- Oct 01 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear.

BMU 700

Any person harvesting a black bear during the Spring or Fall seasons in this BMU must personally notify an FWP official in administrative region 7 within 48 hours of the kill.

- Apr 15 - May 31 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Harvest quota = 2.*
- Sep 15 - Nov 26 – Either-Sex Black Bear. Harvest quota = 2.*

*When the harvest quota or subquota is reached or approached, the season for that area will close upon 48 hours notice, but no later than the last date of the season shown in the regulations.

Bear Management Units — Legal Descriptions

100-Purcell Mountains: That portion of Lincoln County lying within the following described boundary: Beginning when the Kootenai River meets the Idaho border, then northerly along said border to the Canadian border, then easterly along said border to the east shore of Lake Koocanusa, then southerly along said shore to Libby Dam and the east shore of the Kootenai River, then southerly and westerly along said shore of the Kootenai River to the Idaho border, the point of beginning.

102-North Salish Mountains: Those portions of Lincoln and Flathead Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning where the east shore of Lake Koocanusa meets the Canadian border, then southerly along said shore to Libby Dam and Kootenai River, then southerly along the east shore of the Kootenai River to USFS Road 763 (Fisher River Road), the southerly along said road to USFS Road 36 (Wolf Creek Road), then easterly and northerly along said road to USFS Road 113 (Brush Creek Divide Road), then easterly along said road to the divide between Brush Creek and Sheppard Creek, then southerly along said divide through Tepee Mtn., Sanders Mtn., Grubb Mtn., and continuing along said divide to Herrig Creek Road, then southerly and easterly along said road to USFS Road 543 (Little Bitterroot Lake Road), then southerly along said road to U.S. Highway 2, then easterly along said highway to U.S. Highway 93, then northerly along said highway to the Canadian border, then westerly along said border to the east shore of Lake Koocanusa, the point of beginning.

103-Whitefish Mountains: Those portions of Lincoln and Flathead Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning where U.S. Highway 93 meets the Canadian border, then southerly along said highway to State Route 40, then easterly along said route and U.S. Highway 2 to the Flathead River, then northerly along said river to the mouth of the North Fork of the Flathead River, then northerly along said river to the Canadian border, then westerly along said border to U. S. Highway 93, the point of beginning.

104-Cabinet Mountains: Those portions of Lincoln and Sanders Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning where the Kootenai River meets the Idaho border, then easterly along the Kootenai River to Highway 37 at Libby, then south on said highway to U.S. Highway 2, then southerly along said highway to USFS Road 4422 (Elk Creek Road), then southerly along said road to USFS Road 516 (Fishtrap Road), then southerly along said road to the Thompson River, then southerly and westerly along said river to State Route 200, then northwesterly along said route to the Idaho border, then north along the said border to the Kootenai River, the point of beginning.

105-South Salish Mountains: Those portions of Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders and Lake Counties lying within the following described boundaries: Beginning where Highway 37 crosses the Kootenai River at Libby, then easterly up the Kootenai River to USFS Road 763 (Fisher River Road), then southerly along said road to USFS Road 36 (Wolf Creek Road), then easterly and northerly along said road to USFS Road 113 (Brush Creek Divide Road), then easterly along said road to the divide between Brush Creek and Sheppard Creek, then southerly along said divide through Tepee Mtn., Sanders Mtn., Grubb Mtn., and continuing along said divide to the Herrig Creek Road, then southerly and easterly along said road to USFS Road 543 (Little Bitterroot Lake Road), then southerly along said road to U.S. Highway 2, then easterly along said highway to U.S. Highway 93, then south along said highway to Somers Rest Area and north shore of Flathead Lake, then southerly along the west shore of Flathead Lake to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary, then west and south along said boundary to State Route 200, then west along said route to the Clarks Fork River, then west along said route to the Thompson River, then northerly along said river to USFS Road 516 (Fishtrap Road), then northerly along said road to USFS Road 4422 ((Elk Creek Road), then northerly along said road to U.S. Highway 2, then northerly along said highway to Highway 37 at Libby, then north on said highway to the Kootenai River, the point of beginning.

106-Mission-Swan-Flathead Ranges: Those portions of Lake, Flathead and Missoula Counties lying with the following described boundary: Beginning at Somers Rest Area and U. S. Highway 93 on the northwest shore of Flathead Lake, then north along said highway to Highway 40, then east along said highway to the Flathead River, then northerly along said river to the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, then easterly up the said river to Bear Creek, then easterly up said creek to the Continental Divide at Marias Pass, then southerly along said divide to Big Lodge Mountain and USFS Trail 179 (Lodgepole Creek Trail), then down said trail to USFS Trail 154 (Morrison Creek Trail), then south on said trail to USFS Trail 155, then westerly along said trail to USFS Trail 81 (Miners Creek Trail), then southerly on said trail to USFS Trail 43 near Whitcomb Peak, then southeasterly on said trail to USFS Trail 83, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 89 (Silvertip Creek Trail), then southerly along said trail to Mid Mountain and USFS Trail 103, the down said trail to the mouth of Mid Creek and across the South Fork of the Flathead, up the main drainage to USFS Trail 107 at the south side of Sarah Peak, then south on said trail to USFS Trail 226, then westerly on said trail to USFS Trail 218, then westerly along said trail to Inspiration Point, then south along the Swan Divide to the Clearwater-Swan Divide (Lolo National Forest boundary) at Wolverine Peak, then southwesterly along said divide to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary, then northerly along said boundary to the east shore of Flathead Lake, then north and west along said shore to Somers Rest Area and U.S. Highway 93, the point of beginning.

107-Bob Marshall Wilderness: Those portions of Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Missoula and Powell Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Continental Divide at Big Lodge Mtn. and USFS Trail 179 (Lodgepole Creek Trail), then down said trail to USFS Trail 154 (Morrison Creek Trail), then south on said trail to USFS Trail 155, then westerly along said trail to USFS Trail 81 (Miner Creek Trail), then southerly on said trail to USFS Trail 43 near Whitcomb Peak, then southeasterly along said trail to USFS Trail 83, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 89 (Silvertip Creek Trail), then southerly along said trial to Mid Mountain and USFS Trail 103, then down said trail to the mouth of Mid Creek and across the South Fork of the Flathead, up the main drainage to USFS Trail 107 at the south side of Sarah Peak, then south on said trail to USFS Trail 226, then westerly on said trail to USFS Trail 218, then westerly along said trail to Inspiration Point, then south along the Swan Divide to Wolverine Peak and the Flathead-Lolo National Forest boundary, then south and east along said boundary to the Continental Divide at Triple Divide and Observation Point, then north along Continental Divide to Big Lodge Mountain, the point of beginning.

108-Lower Clark Fork: Those portions of Missoula, Mineral and Sanders Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Lolo and the junction of U. S. Highway 93 and U.S. Highway 12, then westerly along U.S. Highway 12 to Lolo Pass and the Montana-Idaho border, then northwesterly along said border, crossing Interstate 90 at Lookout Pass and continuing along said border northwesterly to State Route 200, then southeasterly along said route to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary, then southeasterly along said boundary to U.S. Highway 93 near Evaro, then south along said highway to Interstate 90, then westerly along said interstate to the first interstate bridge over the Clark Fork River, then easterly along said river to Harpers Bridge and County Road 30 (Big Flat Road), then southerly along said road to U.S. Highway 93, then southerly along said highway to Lolo, the point of beginning.

216-Sapphire-Flint Creek: Those portions of Missoula, Ravalli, Granite, Powell and Deer Lodge counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Lolo, then north along U.S. Highway 93 to its intersection with Blue Mountain Road, then northwesterly along said road to Big Flat Road, then northerly along said road to Harper's Bridge across the Clark Fork River, then northwesterly down the west bank of said river to the first Interstate 90 bridge west of the Ninemile Interchange, then southeasterly along Interstate 90 to its intersection with State Route 1 east of Anaconda, then west along said route to its junction with State Route 274 (Mill Creek Road), then in a southwesterly direction along said route to the Continental Divide, then southwesterly along said divide to the Montana-Idaho border, then westerly along said border to U.S. Highway 93 at Lost Trail Pass, then north along said highway to Lolo, the point of beginning.

240-West Bitterroot: Those portions of Missoula and Ravalli Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Lolo, then south on U.S. Highway 93 to the Montana-Idaho border at Lost Trail Pass, then in a southwesterly and northerly direction along the Montana-Idaho border to U.S. Highway 12 at Lolo Pass, then easterly along said highway to Lolo, the point of beginning.

280-Upper Blackfoot: Those portions of Missoula, Powell and Lewis and Clark Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the junction of State Route 83 and State Route 200 (Clearwater Junction), then in an easterly direction along State Route 200 to the Continental Divide at Rogers Pass, then northwest along said divide to Triple Divide Peak and the Flathead-Blackfoot Divide, then westerly and northerly along said divide to Wolverine Peak and the Swan-Clearwater River Divide, then southwesterly along said divide to State Route 83, then south along said route to its junction with State Route 200 (Clearwater Junction), the point of beginning.

290-Lower Blackfoot-Garnet Range: Those portions of Missoula, Granite and Powell Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Missoula, then northwest along Interstate 90 to U.S. Highway 93, then north along said highway to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary near Evaro, then east and north along said boundary to the Swan-Clearwater River Divide and USFS Trail 308, then northeasterly along said trail and divide to State Route 83, then south along said route to its junction with State Route 200 at Clearwater Junction, then easterly along said route to its junction with State Route 141, then southeast along said route to its junction with U.S. Highway 12 at Avon, then west along said highway to its junction with Interstate 90 at Garrison, then northwest along said interstate to Missoula, the point of beginning.

300-Helena-North: Those portions of Lewis and Clark and Powell Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 12 and Interstate 15 east of Helena, then easterly along U.S. Highway 12 to State Route 284 (Canyon Ferry Road), then northeast along said road to Canyon Ferry Dam and the Missouri River, then northerly along the west bank of the Missouri River (west shore of Hauser and Holter Lakes) to Interstate 15, then south along said interstate to U.S. Highway 287, the northerly along said highway to State Route 200, then southwesterly along said route to State Route 141, then southerly along said route to Avon and U.S. Highway 12, then easterly along said highway to Interstate 15 east of Helena, the point of beginning.

301-Helena-South: Those portions of Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Silverbow, Powell and Broadwater Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 12 and Interstate 15 east of Helena, then easterly along Highway 12 to State Route 284, then north along said route to Canyon Ferry Dam, then south along the east shore of Canyon Ferry Lake and the Missouri River to the bridge and U.S. Highway 287 north of Townsend, then south along said highway to the bridge near Toston and the Missouri River, then south along the Missouri River to the Jefferson River, then southwest along the Jefferson River to the bridge near Three Forks and Interstate 90, then westerly along said interstate to Garrison and U.S. Highway 12, then easterly along said highway to its junction with Interstate 15 east of Helena, the point of beginning.

316-Big Hole: Those portions of Silverbow, Deer Lodge, Beaverhead, and Madison Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Dillon, then southerly on Interstate 15 to its junction with State Route 324 at Clark

Bear Management Units — Legal Descriptions

Canyon Dam, then westerly along said route to its junction with Medicine Lodge-Big Sheep Road, then southerly along said road to the Nicholia Deadman Road (Forest Development Road 9511 and 9512), then southeasterly along said road to the Montana-Idaho border at Medicine Lodge Pass (Old Bannock Pass), then southerly and northwesterly along said border and the Continental Divide, to Lost Trail Pass (where the Beaverhead County line intersects the Montana-Idaho border), follow the Continental Divide northerly and northeasterly as it follows the Beaverhead and Deer Lodge County lines, then continue along Continental Divide to Mt. Evans and Grassy Mtn. to its intersection with Route 274, then northerly along said route to State Route 1, then easterly along said route to Interstate 90, then easterly along said interstate to Interstate 15, then southerly on said interstate to Dillon, the point of beginning.

317-Ruby-Centennial: Those portions of Silverbow, Beaverhead, Madison and Jefferson Counties lying within the following boundary: Beginning at the junction of Interstate 90 and Interstate 15 near Rocker (west of Butte), then southerly along said interstate to its junction with State Route 324 at Clark Canyon Dam, then westerly along said route to the Medicine Lodge-Big Sheep Road, then southerly along said road to its junction with the Nicholia-Deadman Road (Forest Development Road 9511 and 9512), then southerly and southeasterly along said road to the Montana-Idaho border at Medicine Lodge Pass (Old Bannock Pass), then northeasterly along said border to its junction with Route 87 at Reynolds Pass, then northerly along said route to its junction with U.S. Highway 287, then northerly on said highway to its junction with Interstate 90 near Three Forks, then westerly along said interstate to its junction with Interstate 15, the point of beginning.

319-Bridger Mountains: Those portions of Gallatin, Park, and Meagher Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the intersection of Interstate 90 and the Jefferson River, by Three Forks, then northerly down the Jefferson River to the headwaters of the Missouri River, then northerly down said river to Sixteen Mile Creek, then easterly along Sixteen Mile Creek to its junction with the Dry Creek and Ringling-Maudlow Road at Maudlow, then easterly and northerly along the Ringling-Maudlow Road to Ringling, then southerly on U.S. Highway 89 to its junction with Interstate 90, then westerly along said interstate to its intersection with the Jefferson River, the point of beginning.

341-Madison-Yellowstone-Gallatin: Those portions of Gallatin, Madison, Park, Carbon and Sweetgrass Counties lying within the following boundary: Beginning at the junction of the Montana-Wyoming border and the Custer-Gallatin National Forest boundary, southeast of Albino Lake, then northerly and westerly along said boundary to the Stillwater County Line, then west along said line to the Custer-Gallatin National Forest boundary near Timberline Mountains, then northerly along said boundary to the Slough Creek-Boulder River Divide, near Columbine Pass, then southwesterly along the Boulder River-Slough Creek Divide and northeasterly along the Boulder River-Buffalo Fork Divide and the Hellroaring Creek-Boulder River Divide, to the Hellroaring-Mill Creek Divide, near Crow Mountain, then northerly along the Mill Creek-Boulder River Divide to Mt. Cowen, then northerly along the Yellowstone River-West Boulder River Divide to Elephant Head Mountain, then northerly down Mission Creek to Interstate 90 east of Livingston, then westerly and northerly along said interstate to its intersection with U.S. Highway 287 by Three Forks, then southerly along said highway to its intersection with Highway 87, then southerly along said highway to the Montana-Idaho border (Continental Divide), then easterly along said border to the Yellowstone National Park boundary, then northerly and easterly along said boundary to the Montana-Wyoming border west of Silver Gate, then easterly along said border to the Custer Gallatin National Forest Boundary, the point of beginning. NOTE: See Gallatin Closed Area for boundary description.

411-Snowies Complex: Those portions of Judith Basin, Fergus, Petroleum, Musselshell, Golden Valley and Wheatland Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at Stanford at the intersection of U.S. Highways 80 and 87, then northerly along U. S. Highway 80 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 81, then easterly along U.S. Highway 81 to Denton and approximately one mile further east to its junction with Bear Springs County Road, then north and east along said road, across the Judith River at the Anderson Bridge to Winifred and its intersection with Route 236, then south along said route to Hilger and its intersection with U.S. Highway 191, the east along said highway to its intersection with Route 19 at Bohemian Corner, then south along said route to U.S. Highway 87 near Grassrange, then east along said highway (State Route 200) to its intersection with Route 244 at Winnett, then southwest along said route to its intersection with U.S. Highway 87, then south along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 12 at Roundup, then west along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 191 near Harlowton, then north along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 87 (State Route 200) at Eddies Corner, then west along said highway to Stanford and its intersection with U.S. Highway 80, the point of beginning.

420-Little Belts/Castle Mountains: Those portions of Cascade, Judith Basin, Meagher, Wheatland and Fergus Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at White Sulphur Springs, then northwest along Route 360 (Fort Logan-Millegan Road) to its junction with the Smith River, then north and downstream along the Smith River to Ulm, then at Ulm and its junction with Interstate 15 northeasterly along said interstate to Great Falls and U.S. Highway 87, then northeasterly along said highway to Fort Benton and its intersection with U.S. Highway 80, then southeasterly along said highway through Geraldine to Stanford and its junction with U.S. Highway 87, then easterly along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 191 at Eddies Corner, then southerly along said highway to Harlowton and its junction with U.S. Highway 12, then westerly along said highway and its intersection with State Route 294 north of Martinsdale, then southwesterly along said route to its intersection with U.S. Highway 89 north of Ringling, then northerly along said highway to White Sulphur Springs and Route 360, the point of beginning.

440-Big Belt Mountains: Those portions of Cascade, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, Meagher and Gallatin Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at Ulm and the junction of Interstate 15 and Route 330, then southerly along said route to the Smith River, then southerly up said river to Route 360 (Fort Logan - Milligan Road), then southerly along said route to White Sulphur Springs and U.S. Highway 89, then southerly along said highway to Ringling, then southerly and westerly along the Ringling-Maudlow Road to its junction with the Dry Creek Road and Sixteen-Mile Creek at Maudlow, then westerly along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River, then northerly down said bank of said river to U.S. Highway 287 bridge near Toston, then north along Highway 287 to the Missouri River bridge near Toston, then north along said highway to the Missouri River bridge north of Townsend, then north along the east bank of the Missouri River and east shore of Canyon Ferry Lake to Canyon Ferry Dam, then northerly along the west bank of the Missouri River (west shore of Hauser and Holter Lakes) to Interstate 15, then south along to State Route 200 at Bowman's Corner, then east along said route to said interstate to U.S. Highway 287, then northerly along said highway Simms, then south along the county road to Cascade and Interstate 15, then northeasterly along said interstate to Ulm, the point of beginning.

450-Rocky Mountain East Front: Those portions of Lewis and Clark, Teton, Pondera and Glacier Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the junction of State Route 200 and the Continental Divide at Rogers Pass, then northerly along said divide to its junction with Glacier National Park Boundary at Summit (Marias Pass), then northeast along said boundary to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation boundary, then southeasterly along said boundary to its junction with U.S. Highway 89, then southerly and easterly along said highway through Dupuyer, Choteau and Fairfield to County Road 431, then southerly along said road to Simms and its junction with State Route 200, then southwesterly along said route to Rogers Pass and the Continental Divide, the point of beginning. NOTE: Sun River Preserve closed to black bear hunting.

510-Pryor Mountain: That portion of Big Horn, Carbon and Yellowstone Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the junction of State Route 72 and the Wyoming border, then northerly along said route to U.S. Highway 310 then northerly along said route to the south bank of the Yellowstone River near Laurel, then easterly down the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Custer-Melstone bridge, then south along the Custer-Melstone Road to Interstate 94, then east along said road to State Route 47, then south along said route to Interstate 90 near Hardin, then east along said road to the Crow Indian Reservation Boundary, then westerly, then southerly, then easterly along said boundary to the west shore of Yellowtail Reservoir (Bighorn Lake), then southerly along the west shore of said reservoir to the Montana-Wyoming state line, then west along said state line to State Route 72, the point of beginning.

520-Beartooth Face: Those portions of Park, Sweet Grass, Stillwater and Carbon Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning on Interstate 90 at Big Timber, then east along Interstate 90 to Laurel, then southerly along U.S. Highway 212 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 310 at Rockvale, then southerly along said highway to its intersection with Route 72 about one mile south of Bridger, then southerly along Route 72 to the Montana-Wyoming border, then westerly along said border to the Custer-Gallatin National Forest boundary southeast of Albino Lake, then northerly and westerly along the said boundary to the Park-Stillwater County line then north and west along said line to the Custer-Gallatin National Forest Boundary near Timberline Mountain, then northerly along said boundary to the Slough Creek-Boulder River Divide near Columbine Pass, then southwesterly along said divide and northwesterly along the Boulder River-Buffalo Fork Divide through Boulder Pass, then northwest along the Hellroaring Creek-Boulder River Divide past Crow Mountain, then north and west along the Boulder-River-Mill Creek Divide to Mt. Cowan, then north along the Yellowstone River-West Boulder River Divide to Elephant Head Mountain, then north down Mission Creek to Interstate 90, then west along said interstate to Big Timber, the point of beginning.

580-Crazy Mountain: Those portions of Big Horn, Golden Valley, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland and Yellowstone Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the junction of Interstate 90 and U.S. Highway 89 east of Livingston, then northerly along U.S. Highway 89 to State Route 294, then northeasterly along said route to its junction with U.S. Highway 12, then easterly along said highway to Melstone, then southeast along the Melstone-Custer road to the Yellowstone River, then westerly along the south bank of said river to U.S. Highway 212, then north on said highway to Interstate 90, then west along said interstate to U.S. Highway 89, the point of beginning.

700-Region 7: Those portions of Big Horn, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Musselshell, Prairie, Powder River, Richland, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone and Wibaux Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the Musselshell River Bridge near Mosby on State Route 200, then north down the Musselshell River to the Missouri River, then east and north down the Missouri River to the Fort Peck Powerhouse, then south along the east shore of the Fort Peck Reservoir to Big Dry Creek, then south up Big Dry Creek to Little Dry Creek, then up Little Dry Creek to State Route 200, then west on State Route 200 to Brockway, then northeasterly along said route through Sidney to the Montana-North Dakota border, then south along said border to its intersection with the Montana-South Dakota-Wyoming junction, then west along the

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Montana-Wyoming border to the east boundary of the Crow Reservation, then north along said boundary to the Northern Cheyenne Reservation boundary, then east along said boundary to the Tongue River, then north down said river to the northeast corner of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation boundary, then west along said boundary to State Route 47, then north on said route to its junction with Interstate 94, then west along said interstate to its junction with the Custer-Melstone Road at Custer, then north along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 12 at Melstone, then east on said highway to the Musselshell River, then north down said river to its intersection with State Route 200 near Mosby, the point of beginning.

Area Closed or Limited to Hunting Methods for Big Game

Bitterroot-Clark Fork Archery District: Refer to legal description of deer/elk hunting district 260.

Brinkman Game Preserve: The S1/2 Section 7, and E1/2, NE1/4 Section 7, and S1/2 Section 8, and NW1/4 Section 8, S1/2 Section 9, S1/2 and E1/2, NE 1/4 Section 10. All of sections 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36; all in T29N, R7E, M.P.M. Liberty County.

C.M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (Portions): Refer to legal descriptions under deer hunting districts 621, 632 and 650 and antelope hunting districts 620, 630 and 650.

Canyon Ferry Wildlife Management Area: Closed to hunting of big game except as designated under hunting regulations. Section 28 and 33, and W 1/2 of W 1/2 Section 34, T8N, R2E, Sections 4, 8, W1/2 and W1/2 of the E1/2 Section 9, NW1/4 Section 16, Sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and N1/2 Section 30, T7N, R2E, E1/2 of E1/2 Section 11, Section 12, E1/2 of NW1/4 and E1/2 Section 13 and E1/2 of E1/2 Section 24, T7N, R1E.

Gallatin Special Management Area (formerly Gallatin Closed Area)-Portion of HD 310:

Buffalo Horn/Lodgepole Unit: Those portions of Gallatin County lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at the intersection of Highway 191 and the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park, then in a northerly direction along said boundary to USFS Trail 57 at Dailey Pass, then in a northwesterly direction along said trail to the headwaters of the South Fork of Buffalo Horn, then down said creek to a posted line that goes along the south side of Cow Flats to its intersection with Buffalo Horn Creek, then down said creek to the Gallatin River, then up said river to Snowflake Springs and the toe of Snowflake Ridge to its intersection with USFS Trail 151, then southeasterly along said trail to Lodgepole Creek-Monument Creek divide, then easterly along said divide to Yellowstone National Park boundary, then north along said boundary, the point of beginning.

Bacon Rind/Lodgepole Unit: Those portions of Madison and Gallatin Counties lying within the following boundary description: Beginning at the confluence of Buffalo Horn Creek and the Gallatin River, then up said river to Snow Flake Springs and the toe of Snow Flake Ridge, then southerly along said ridge and the Sage Creek-Monument Creek Divide, then along Sage Creek-Snowslide Creek Divide and the Sage Creek-Bacon Rind Divide to the Gallatin Madison Rivers Divide at Redstreak Peak, then southeasterly along said divide to the Yellowstone National Park boundary, then northerly along said boundary to its northwestern most intersection with the Gallatin River, then down said river, the point of beginning. NOTE: Refer to Gallatin Special Management Area (formerly Gallatin Closed Area) boundary description.

Gates of the Mountains Game Preserve: Beginning in Section 2, T12N, R3W at the southeast corner of Upper Holter Lake, then proceeding westerly along the northern shoreline of Upper Holter Lake in the Gates of the Mountains area located in Lewis and Clark County, then northerly along Stoney Point Beacon Road, then northerly along the powerline to said beacon, then along Bulldozer Road to the point of the ridge in Section 23, T13 N, R3W, then northerly to the Missouri River, then easterly across said river and lake to the U.S. Forest Service boundary to the wilderness boundary, then south along wilderness boundary to the southeast corner of Section 1, T12N, R3W, then west back to Upper Holter Lake, the point of beginning. Intending hereby to include in said game preserve all the territory adjacent of the Gates of the Mountains area, shall be called and known as the Gates of the Mountains Game Preserve.

Grant Kohrs Ranch near Deer Lodge: Closed to all hunting.

Helena Valley Regulating Reservoir: The Bureau of Reclamation Regulating Reservoir located in Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 17, T10N, R2W in Lewis and Clark County of the Helena Valley as posted.

Helmville-Ovando Archery District: Refer to legal description of deer-elk hunting district 290.

Lake Bowdoin Migratory Waterfowl Refuge: Closed to hunting of big game.

Lincoln Closed Area: Closed to all big game hunting. Section 24, T14N, R9W, shall be closed to big game hunting. This comprises the area around the town of Lincoln.

McLean Game Preserve: SW1/4, NE1/4, S1/2, NW1/4, SW1/4 of Section 5, T28N, R3W; lots 4, 5, 6, 7, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4, NW1/4, E1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4, NW1/4, E1/2, SW1/4 Section 6, T28, R3W; N1/2, NE1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4 lot 1, Section 7, T28, R3Wt; NW1/4, NW1/4, Section 8, T28, R3W; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Section 1, T28, R4W, S1/2, N1/2 Section 1, T28, R4W; S1/2, SE1/4 Section 35, T29, R4W, Pondera County.

Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge: Portions open to big game hunting.

Milk River Wildlife Management Area: Hunting by archery, shotgun, traditional handgun or muzzleloader only as posted and as described under current regulations.

Rookery Wildlife Management Area (as posted): Hunting by archery, shotgun, traditional handgun or muzzleloader only as posted and as described under current regulations.

Seeley Lake Game Preserve: Closed to all hunting. That portion of Missoula County lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at a point where U.S. Forest Service land and private land meet next to Boy Scout Road in Section 20, T17N, R15W, then east on the boundary between U.S. Forest Service and private land, then north on same boundary to the section line between Sections 17 and 20, then east on said section line and east on north line of Section 21, T17N, R15W to State Route 83, then south on State Route 83 to Riverview Drive in Section 3, T16N, R15W, then west on Riverview Drive to Snowmass Drive in Section 9, T16N, R15W, then north on Snowmass Drive to section line between Sections 4 and 5, T16N, R15W, then north on said section line to Clearwater River, then north along west shore of Clearwater River to Boy Scout Road in Section 33, T17N, R15W, then west and north on said road to where U.S. Forest Service land and private land meet next to Boy Scout Road in Section 20, T17N, R15W, the point of beginning.

Stillwater Game Preserve: Closed to all hunting. Beginning at a point where East Reserve Drive and the Flathead River join between Sections 26 and 35, T29N, R21W, then in a westerly direction along the south boundary of Reserve Drive approximately 2 3/4 miles to the east bank of the Whitefish River, then southerly along said bank to its confluence with the Stillwater River, then up the west bank of said river to the east-west centerline of Section 6, T28 N, R21W, then west on this centerline to Highway 93, then southerly along said highway to the Kalispell city limits, then along the east Kalispell city limits to the Old Steel Bridge county road to Woodland Park, then in an easterly direction along the county road to the Flathead River at the Old Steel Bridge, then northerly up the west bank of the Flathead river, to the point of beginning.

Sun River Game Preserve: Beginning at a point on the crest of the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains, due south of the head or source of the South Fork of the Sun River, in what will be, when surveyed, Section 8, T18N of R10W, Montana meridian; then due north from the crest of the Continental Divide to the head of the south fork of the Sun River; then northerly along the east bank of the South Fork of the Sun River (the eastern boundary of the Sun River Game Preserve) to its confluence with the North Fork of the Sun River; then northerly along the east bank of the North Fork of the Sun River (the eastern boundary of the Sun River Game Preserve) to its head or source; then due north to the crest of the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains; then along said crest southwesterly and southerly (the western boundary of the Sun River Game Preserve) to the place of beginning. Intending hereby to include in said game preserve all that territory lying between the South Fork of the Sun River and the North Fork of the Sun River on the east and the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

Teton-Spring Creek Cooperative Hunting Area (TSCA), Teton County: All in T24N, R5W legally described as: Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and W1/2 of section 13.

Townsend Weapon Restriction Area: Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 12 and Route 284 then northerly along said route to its intersection with Riley Road, then west along said road to the Canyon Ferry Wildlife Management Area boundary fence as signed, then northerly and westerly along said boundary fence to the end of said boundary fence in Section 28, T8N, R2E, near Canyon Ferry Reservoir, then westerly across said reservoir to Hahn Road, then westerly along said road to U.S. Highway 287, then south along said highway to its intersection with the Kimber Gulch Road, then westerly along said road to its intersection with the railroad tracks, then southerly along said railroad tracks to their intersection with Springville Lane, then westerly & southerly along said lane to its intersection with the Indian Creek Road, then southerly along the west boundary of Sections 25 & 36 in T7N, R1E to the SW corner of Section 36, then easterly along the southern boundary of Section 36 and easterly along the southern boundary of Section 31 in T7N, R2E to its intersection with U.S. Hwy 287, then southeasterly along said highway to its intersection with Lower Deep Creek Road, then easterly along said road to its intersection with Jack Farm Road, then northwesterly along said road to its intersection with Cemetery Road, then east and north along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 12, then east along said highway to its intersection with Route 284, the point of beginning.

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